This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 4 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1911, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 17, 1918.

Historians are privileged liars who lend their pen to popular feeling.—Balzac.

WHOLE NO. 1485 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1939. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer WHOLE NO. 1484

FACING *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

The only national congress of labor in existence in the United States opens its sessions next Monday in Cincinnati. It is the fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Here, in an open forum, through free and unrestricted debate, the paramount issues confronting labor will be considered and threshed out in democratic fashion. The decisions reached by majority vote of the delegates will have a far-reaching effect not only on the labor movement but also on the economic, political and social future of the entire nation.

This year, because of the war in Europe and the possible danger of our involvement, labor's position on neutrality and war preparedness will be especially significant. The convention will decide it.

We would like to explain briefly how this convention operates. It is truly a Congress. The Congress is composed of more than 500 delegates, selected by the Federation's 109 national and international unions, its 1,500 directly affiliated Federal labor unions, its State Federations of Labor and its 839 city central bodies.

Democracy in Action

These delegates vote on resolutions and on recommendations of the Executive Council. The decision of the majority becomes the law of the Federation for the ensuing year. At any convention, the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor may be amended by a two-thirds vote. Officers of the Federation are elected at each convention by majority vote. This constitutes democracy in action.

We say that sincerely. Skeptics may object. They may question the fact that the delegates truly represent the wishes of the membership. But that is ridiculous. For the delegates are selected by the membership. And they vote the strength of their membership. Each delegate from national and international unions has one vote for each 100 members he represents—members, we should add, in good standing, members whose dues are paid up.

That is the fundamental difference between the American Federation of Labor conventions and those of any other labor groups outside the Federation. In the C. I. O. convention delegates vote the strength of phony membership, inflated membership. The leaders of the C. I. O. have never put their national organization on a dues-paid basis. They still don't dare, because they don't have enough dues-paid members to make it showing. In this way John L. Lewis and a group of his Communists can come into the C. I. O. convention with ridiculously inflated claims of membership and vote their claims, thus dominating every move the convention makes. That is dictatorship in labor.

The Record Speaks

There are now more than four million dues-paid members in the organizations of the American Federation of Labor. That is its peak strength. It is a convincing refutation of the phony aspersions cast on its flexibility, its durability and its ultimate triumphs.

We don't know how many dues-paid members the C. I. O. has. No one knows that but John L. Lewis. And he aint saying. Why not? Your guess is as good as ours. We are sure that if he could he would have had an impressive dues-paid membership he wouldn't hesitate to reveal it. We believe that because he has on few dues-paid members he is forced to fall back on phony claims of membership, which very carefully do not specify that they are on a dues-paying basis.

There is another indication of extreme weakness in the C. I. O. camp which is more readily apparent to newspapermen and publicists than to the general public. It is this. The American Federation of Labor, under its constitution, holds its annual convention on the first Monday in October except in Presidential election years, when the convention begins on the third Monday in November. The C. I. O. has no constitutional provision as to when conventions should be held. The date is fixed by the executive board. What a coincidence then that this board picked the second Monday in October, right in the midst of the A. F. of L. meeting, for the C. I. O. convention! Coincidence, my eye! The reason the C. I. O. chose this date was because they did not dare allow the A. F. of L. convention to monopolize labor news for two weeks. The A. F. of L. is not afraid to have the C. I. O. convention meets. But the C. I. O. is afraid to leave the field open to the A. F. of L. alone.

That, my friends, is a very interesting confession of weakness by the C. I. O. If no other evidence were at hand, that alone would be convincing proof that the C. I. O. is slipping. Taken together with the weight of additional proof which we have to light recently, it just about means curtains for the C. I. O.

(Released by the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service)

C. I. O. Strike Against Morrell Packing Co. Was Complete Fizzle

Union Accepted Settlement Terms Written by the Company Admitting Violation of Contract; Promised to End Violence and Similar Subversive Practices.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—C. I. O. publicity agents recently shouted themselves hoarse over the great gains it was alleged the C. I. O. had made in settling the strike called against the Morrell Packing Company, of Ottumwa, Iowa. The facts were that the C. I. O. group not only gained nothing but settled the strike on company-dictated terms in which the C. I. O. union admitted it had violated its contract with the company and promised to give up the encouragement of "violence, coercion, abuse and insubordination."

The Butcher Workman, the official organ of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, publishes in its current issue the following article describing the C. I. O. fiasco in the Morrell strike:

"The end of the strike at the Morrell plant in Ottumwa, Iowa, affiliated with the C. I. O. in the packing industry, much like the big bad wolf in Walt Disney's Three Little Pigs, has ceased to be longer to annoy packing plant owners.

"There were some officials of packing concerns in the beginning who thought that the roar of the C. I. O. wolf was menacing and if some concessions were not granted this group they really would huff and puff and blow their house in.'

"The strikes resorted to in packing plants by the C. I. O., which were encouraged by inexperienced agitators, the records will show has been one debacle after another. The latest of these in the recent fiasco of the C. I. O. strike against the well managed Morrell & Company at Ottumwa, Iowa.

C. I. O. Agitators Suspended

"In this case, the Morrell Company for apparent good reason suspended employment of four C. I. O. agitators on the night of one month. With the grumbling 'huff and puff' of the C. I. O. leadership, a strike was declared which had for its purpose the immediate reinstatement of the four men involved. This attack was threatened the Morrell concern if they would not settle their 'puff and puff' complaint, these four men immediately reinstated.

"The Morrell Company, like most other packing plant operators, determined to exercise their employers' rights. They refused to concede to the demands of the C. I. O. and so these C. I. O. leaders continued to 'huff and puff' until they had exhausted all of the wind in their hollowing lungs and return to work without securing one single gain.

"They not only were compelled to return to work but they had to do writing admit to the Morrell Company their serious mistake in calling a strike over the issue involved.

Contract Violation Admitted

"The following is an exact copy of the terms which were accepted by the C. I. O. that would enable their misguided membership to return to work:

"1. The union now recognizes that its action in the strike was unlawful and obey the orders of their foreman as to the length of their day's work and in violation of its contract with John Morrell & Company.

"2. The action of the four men in disobeying the orders of their foreman justifies their suspension by the company and such suspension must continue until the commencement of work Monday, September 18, 1939.

C. I. O. Promise to Cease Violence

"3. The union shall not in the future approve or encourage acts of violence, coercion, abuse and insubordination and agrees that those committing such acts shall be subject to discharge or such penalties as the contract.

"4. In consideration of the foregoing, John Morrell & Company agrees that all employees who were on the payroll at the commencement of the strike, EXCEPT THE FOUR MEN SUSPENDED, may return to work as soon as their places can reasonably be reasoned at their former positions.

"5. The foregoing contains all the agreements whether oral or written between the parties in connection with the strike is settled.

"Note.—In the above settlement, that all of the men returned to work without any discrimination or suspension.

"Note.—Again in this C. I. O. fiasco that only their misguided followers were penalized. They lost pay for four days work and accomplished nothing.

Company Dictated Settlement Terms

Again, too, that the Morrell Company absolutely dictated the terms under which those on strike would be reinstated in employment.

"It is significant to note also that the C. I. O. workers on the plant in their Ottumwa plant had to agree in writing that in the future they would not 'encourage' acts of violence, coercion, abuse and insubordination. This makes it plain to evidence that the C. I. O. were guilty of these acts at Ottumwa. In fact, it is an open confession on their part that they resorted to, as they usually do, lawlessness in a vain effort to accomplish their ends.

"Yes indeed, the 'huff and puff' of hollowing C. I. O. workers of Ottumwa, strike, a rather pungent odor which has become obnoxious even to the intelligent membership of the packing industry who for a time believed this C. I. O. leadership to be at least considerable importance and of great

WAR ON PROFITEERS PLEDGED BY GREEN

Head of A. F. of L. Says Cincinnati Convention Will Take Definite Action to Curb Price Boosters.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor will take positive action at its convention which opens at Cincinnati October 2 to curb "war profiteering," William Green, president of the A. F. of L., announced in a statement issued here.

Mr. Green declared that requests have been received from all over the country against skyrocketing prices for commodities. He declared:

"This inexcusable form of exploitation really constitutes a war cut for every American worker. The American Federation of Labor is convinced that these rising prices are unjustified. This trend must be stopped. Our convention will take vigorous action to curb profiteering."

Notables Invited to Address the Convention

Mr. Green also announced a list of distinguished speakers who have accepted invitations to address the A. F. of L. convention. The list follows: Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio; Senator Patrick McCarran of Nevada; Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania; Archbishop John T. McNicholas of Cincinnati; The Commander of the American Legion; Chairman A. J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board; Donald M. Pullerton of the U. S. Bureau of Vocational Education; Dean William F. Russell, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mr. Green said that President Roosevelt had been invited to attend the convention, but had informed the Federation he would be unable to come. He will send a message to the convention.

John N. Morones of Mexico, vice-chairman of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, also has been invited to address the convention.

LABOR DAY MESSAGES AND SPEECHES

The American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service received a number of important 1939 Labor Day messages and speeches. Space limitations prevented their prompt publication. In view of the vast amount of authoritative information contained in them they are printed in this issue, pages two and three.

MASSES IN BRITAIN LACK DECENT MEDICAL SERVICE

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The discrimination in medical services provided for the rich and the poor in Great Britain was emphasized by Dr. H. B. Morgan, medical adviser of the Trades Union Congress, at the recent annual conference of the National Association of Trade Union Approved Societies at Scarborough, England.

"Until the poor man," he said, "can obtain free the same medical services as the rich man by paying for it, then we can never regard our medical services as being in a satisfactory state."

Eighty-five per cent of the population of Great Britain it was estimated, is affiliated with the approved societies to obtain medical benefits. The remaining fifteen per cent are the poor and the rich.

"The real fight will come when, instead of men at present ordinary rate-payer is entitled to go to a municipal hospital and get treatment," stated economist, the local authorities realize that the 1929 National Insurance Act gives them the right to start out-patients' departments, and it is doubtful whether they legally have the right to refuse any patient," said Dr. Morgan.

A. F. of L. Textile Workers Union Seeks Twenty Per Cent Wage Raise

President Fox Says Campaign For Fatter Pay Envelopes Will Be Nation-Wide; Food Stamps Favored to Fight High Cost of Living; Many Knit Goods and Hosiery Workers Organized in A. F. of L. Affiliate.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will launch a nation-wide drive immediately for a twenty per cent increase in wages in all branches of the industry, C. M. Fox, international president, and Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the executive council announced in a statement issued here.

The campaign was decided upon at a meeting of the union's executive officers which was concluded September 24.

Action was taken to fix minimum rates of the New England U. T. W. locals, which had already put forth this proposal. All U. T. W. officers were authorized to begin immediately to enforce this demand, President Fox and Chairman Gorman declared.

Mr. Gorman, Mr. Fox, and Anthony Valente of Lawrence, Mass., who is secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers, will supervise the drive nationally and assist the local unions in mobilizing their members and mapping plans for securing the wage increase.

Joseph Sylvia, second vice president of the United Textile Workers and president of the Woolen and Worsted Federation, will be in charge of the New England campaign. Mr. Sylvia was instructed to call a conference in Lawrence, Mass., on Sunday, October 1, at which all woolen and worsted locals will send delegates, to make detailed plans for securing the twenty per cent increase in this branch of textiles.

Supported by A. F. of L.

The campaign for higher textile wages, it was disclosed, has the approval of the American Federation of Labor." William Green, A. F. of L. president, was represented at the United Textile Workers conference by Francis P. Fenton, organization director of the Federation, George Googe, Southern A. F. of L. director, and J. Ralph Hall, New England representative, all of whom have been authorized to assist the United Textile Workers in its effort to secure the wage increase.

Simultaneously with the launching of the New England wage increase campaign, Mr. Fox and Mr. Gorman announced, the Knit Goods Workers' Federation, affiliated with the U. T. W., will launch a similar drive. Under the leadership of Gordon Chisholm, U. T. W. river president, it is expected that an intensive effort to secure the twenty per cent raise will be undertaken in the South's cotton textile industry.

Gains Among Knit Goods, Silk and Rayon Workers

"Splendid progress" was reported in organizing the knit goods workers, officials said, by Mrs. Carrie Gallagher, U. T. W. vice president from Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of this branch of the industry. Mrs. Gallagher, together with John Dionisio, Holyoke, Mass., another of the union's vice presidents, will conduct the drive in silk and rayon and knit goods. In addition, it was revealed, the U. T. W. plans an extensive organizing drive in the hosiery industry of the South.

Agricultural Department Food Stamps Endorsed

To meet the rising cost of living brought on by "profiteering" and increasing food prices, the United Textile Workers will seek to bring the Agriculture Department's Food Stamp Plan to cities where textile workers' incomes are very low, it was announced.

"In many of our Southern textile towns," Mr. Gorman stated, "our people are not much better off than W. P. A. workers. A twenty per cent wage increase will go very long way toward giving a good level sufficient to meet our minimum food price.

"Where this is the situation, our organization will secure the cooperation of local merchants and welfare officials in an effort to have the Federal Surplus Commodities Food Stamp Plan introduced as a means of supplementing their wholly inadequate earnings.

"This plan has been proven effective in not only affording low-income workers and the unemployed a diet more compatible with simple health and decency, but also in vastly stimulating local retail trade. We do not therefore anticipate any difficulty in mobilizing business community sentiment for the introduction of the Food Stamp Plan in those towns where it is sorely needed by the textile workers."

THIRTY-HOUR WEEK ASKED BY THE ILLINOIS A. F. OF L.

Springfield, Ill. (APLWNS).—The delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention unanimously a resolution favoring the 30-hour week as a method to reduce unemployment by making more jobs available in industry for the millions of workers now unemployed. The convention adopted the 30-hour plan, the 5-day week, 6-hour week; with no reduction in pay."

The convention also favored an increase in the maximum old age pensions in Illinois and the elimination of the pin-money system in industry.

Union Label Trades Department Reports Larger Field of Action

More Employers Are Cooperating in Promoting Sale of Goods Made and Services Rendered by Union Members, Officials Declare.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Steady progress in enlarging the market for union made goods and services, benefiting union members was outlined in the report of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to the thirty-second convention of the department, held at the Netherland Plaza Hotel here.

EXTENSION OF GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES

"A phase of the present national industrial order of direct concern to our department and its affiliates," the report said, "is the growing tendency toward governmental enterprise and employment in public as distinguished from private undertakings. It is to be noted that public or governmental employment does not permit either goods produced, commodities manufactured, or services rendered to be identified by a Union Label, Shop Card, or Button, that employment relation in the main are not established through collective bargaining and that wage standards generally are not the outcome of collective negotiations.

"Whether due to a logical or unwarranted belief that private industry into activities previously confined to private enterprise, or by reason of political favor, certain elements have made necessary for the time being, the fact remains that governmental employment and activities have been increasing at a rapid pace. This presents a situation that can not be understood or be disregarded.

"To this field of employment we are necessarily limited and confined to an appeal to favor the purchasing of Union Label articles and services in private industry and in favoring the patronage of Union Label shops and Union service trades, agencies and enterprises. Indeed, this presents a development and field of activity of considerable importance and of great possibilities and to which we have been unwilling to neglect.

EMPLOYERS' INTEREST IN UNION LABEL GOODS GROWS

Turning to the increasing demand for products and services rendered by trade union members, the report said:

"Primarily the activities of our Department are centered more particularly in the Union Label enterprise. It is here we can function most effectually and successfully. We are pleased to say generally throughout all that is transpiring in and which has affected our Department activities. It is in this field that labor can most freely and fully use its economic power. It is here that we have endeavored to develop friendly and cooperative relations with employers and we have been quite successful.

"We are pleased to record a growing spirit of helpfulness manifested on the part of employers and an increasing willingness on their part to cooperate with the Union Label activities of our Department. Never before has there been presented a like spirit of cooperation on the part of producers of Union Labeled articles and of those engaged in providing the various forms of services under Union standards and with Union employes.

Unions Reflect Awakened Interest

The report called attention to the awakened interest in the Union Label, Shop Card and Button idea manifested by local unions, state and central bodies, and by members of affiliated organizations.

"Another duty to be performed by our Department," the report said, "is the duty of cooperation on the part of producers of Union Labeled articles and of those engaged in providing the various forms of services under Union standards and with Union employes.

Unions Reflect Awakened Interest

The report called attention to the awakened interest in the Union Label, Shop Card and Button idea manifested by local unions, state and central bodies, and by members of affiliated organizations.

"Another duty to be performed by our Department," the report said, "is the duty of cooperation on the part of producers of Union Labeled articles and of those engaged in providing the various forms of services under Union standards and with Union employes.

Frey Hits Labor Board; Biased Against A. F. of L., Favors the C. I. O., He Says

President of Metal Trades Department Tells Convention Unemployment Is Great Unsolved Problem; Attacks Communism; Blames Lewis for Division in Labor Movement.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Definite progress made by metal trades unions despite untoward conditions, constructive efforts to provide employment in certain industry for the jobless, condemnation of the National Labor Relations Board for its administration of the Labor Relations Act against the interests of the American Federation of Labor and in favor of the C. I. O., a vigorous attack on Communism, and the charge that John L. Lewis is definitely prevents peace in the family of organized labor, were outstanding keynotes of the report of the officers of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor submitted by President John P. Frey to the thirty-first annual convention of the Department at the Netherland Plaza Hotel here.

"In spite of all handicaps thrust upon them, the international unions affiliated with the Department have continued to forge ahead," Mr. Frey said, "with condition in all the more important trades showing improvement with its large volume of unemployment, which still remains one of the nation's principle problems.

"The records indicate that agreements with employers expiring during the year have all been renewed, that the wage scales have been maintained, and in numerous instances increased.

"All of the local metal trade councils have shown their capacity to maintain themselves and function in the interests of their membership."

Tragedy of Unemployment

In discussing the problem of unemployment, Mr. Frey said:

"The continuance of the depression; the failure of millions of American workers to secure employment; the inability of large numbers of young people graduating from our high schools, colleges and universities to secure employment, has given political demagogues, professional agitators and propagandists for theoretical schemes to save humanity an exceptional opportunity for their activities.

"Men who cannot secure work, who see their families suffering and who have little hope for the future, are frequently like drowning men grasping at straws to support them. It is a time when political programs for the impossible, or those with impractical radical objectives, attract the inexperienced."

Condemns Labor Relations Board

Condemning in emphatic language the policy of the National Labor Relations Board to administer the National Labor Relations Act in opposition to the A. F. of L. unions and in favor of the C. I. O. unions, Mr. Frey said the amendments proposed by the American Federation of Labor to the act were warranted by the facts.

"It is impossible in this report," he declared, "to review the N. L. R. B. cases which the A. F. of L. presented to justify the amendments, for they run into the hundreds. The evidence presented proved, among other things, that in numerous instances the N. L. R. B. had refused to support the law requested by A. F. of L. organizations,

(Continued on Page 8)

Convention of Street and Electric Railway Employes Was Big Success

Delegates Re-elected President Mahon Unanimously for 26th Term; Referendum Ordered on Old Age, Death and Disability Benefits; Paid Vacations Strengthened; Agreements Negotiated With 69 Companies in Two Years; Green Stigmatizes C. I. O. Disruptive Schemes and Lewis's Dictatorial Tactics.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

One of the most successful conventions in the history of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America was concluded Saturday, Sept. 16, at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. Faced with many knotty and difficult problems, the delegates put in a hard week of work, interspersed with one of the most elaborate entertainment programs yet presented at a convention of this Association.

Harmony prevailed throughout. The delegates voiced their approval of the work of the international officers by unanimously returning them to office.

Officers Re-elected

International President W. D. Mahon was re-elected by acclamation to his twenty-sixth consecutive term in office.

Other international officers re-elected unanimously were: William Faber, division 241, Chicago, international treasurer; Edward McMorrow, division 241, Chicago, first international vice president; Thomas F. McClenathan, division 308, Chicago, second international vice president; Charles H. Clark, division 589, Boston, third international vice president; Gerard Gagnon, division 504, Montreal, Quebec, fourth international vice president; C. H. Wiedenbeck, division 103, Wheeling, W. Va., fifth international vice president; Michael Carney, division 85, Pittsburgh, sixth international vice president; John F. O'Brien, division 261, Lawrence, Mass., seventh international vice president; Laurence O'Connell, division 113, Toronto, Ont., eighth international vice president; Floyd W. Kreisel, division 1042, Cincinnati, ninth international vice president; Harry Jones, division 822, Paterson, N. J., tenth international vice president; C. W. Van Arsdel, division 998, Portland, Ore., eleventh international vice president.

There were three vacancies in the Executive Council. C. L. Aber, Division 998, Oklahoma City, was elected twelfth international vice president; James J. Gormley, division 726, Staten Island, N. Y., thirteenth international vice president, and E. Lee Bowyer, of division 998, Minneapolis and St. Paul, fourteenth international vice president.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention were elected as follows: Joseph A. Rose, division 241, Chicago; Louis Bonge, division 627, Cincinnati; Ochner Minnig, division 998, Milwaukee; W. M. Rae, division 308, Cleveland, and J. P. Coughlin, division 448, Springfield, Mass.

The 1941 convention will be held at Newark, N. J., where eleven local divisions in Jersey will be the hosts.

There were 234 accredited delegates, 14 fraternal delegates, 3 guests and hundreds of visitors. More than 2,000 persons attended the grand banquet on Friendship night, Sept. 13.

Benefits System Discussed

Sixty-eight resolutions were acted upon by the convention. The subject which received the most attention, however, was the report of the Special Committee on Old Age Benefits. The report recommended either that the dues be increased or that the old age feature of the benefit laws be eliminated and the death and disability benefits be increased to $600 instead of the $500 paid by the international at present.

After a considerable discussion, the convention decided to put the question to a referendum vote of the entire membership.

72,000 Members Have Paid Vacations

The convention further strengthened the campaign for vacations with pay and pensions by passing an amendment to be inserted in Section 1 of Article XI, objects of the association, which makes it mandatory upon local divisions to work for these conditions. Some 72,000 members of 160 divisions now enjoy vacations and 60,000 are covered by pension plans.

Another action of the convention brought about by the war situation, which already affected the Canadian membership, provides that those called into service shall be released from paying dues until such time as they return—when they will be reinstated with all rights and privileges they held at the time of leaving.

Many Agreements Negotiated

The report of President Mahon to the convention showed the International Organization to be in splendid condition. The employes of 69 street car and bus lines have been taken into membership and covered by agreements within the last two years. The local divisions have successfully resisted all efforts to decrease wages and, in fact, have gone ahead and made gains despite the recession.

The convention was addressed by President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, as well as Isadore Weill, Associate Federation of Labor vice president, and James Wilson, representative of the International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.

Green Hits Lewis for Blocking Labor Peace

President Green, after paying tributes to the Amalgamated Association and its leadership, delivered a ringing address in defense of the democratic policies of the American Federation of Labor. He told the true story of the disruptive actions of the C. I. O. and their submission to the dictatorial tactics of John L. Lewis. "If they want to come back, let them clean house, remove the obstacles,

(Continued on Page 12)

Organized Labor Must Protect Laws Benefiting Workers, Brown Declares

Acting Head of Machinists Association Says Anti-Union Groups Are United to Destroy Statutes Establishing Right to Strike and Picket, Minimum Wage and Maximum Hours, Social Security, and Work Relief Legislation.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

It is a great achievement for Organized Labor to secure the enactment of legislation protecting working men and women from the excessive and inhuman hours of unfair employment, from starvation wages, from the economic and social rights. But the forces of Organized Labor must be on guard three hundred and sixty-five days in the year to safeguard labor legislation from the persistent attacks of anti-union employers and from the subversive groups that seek the enslavement of the millions of toilers who produce the wealth and render the services upon which American institutions and prosperity are based.

These important points were stressed by H. W. Brown, acting international president of the International Association of Machinists, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, in his 1939 Labor Day Message.

Mr. Brown gave the history of outstanding Federal labor legislation now on the statute books, detailed the united assault made on this legislation by reactionary elements of various types, and urged the mobilization of Organized Labor's political efforts to see that those elected to office by votes of working men and women are elected to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Brown's Labor Day Message follows.

PROTECT LABOR'S GOVERNMENTAL DEFENSES
By H. W. BROWN

Acting International President, International Association of Machinists

Last Labor Day the most important event of interest to workers was the drive for a general reduction in wages.

Big Business had mobilized for the struggle and attempted attacks in one field and another to find Labor's weak spots. Wherever these attempts found Labor unorganized or poorly organized the wage line broke and a trend downward, wherever Labor was organized the line held.

Big Business soon decided that this was the place to start unorganized workers was apparent; organization protected the wages of Labor. So an onslaught must be prepared against the wages of organized workers.

The drive to reduce the wages of all railroad workers 15 per cent materialized. This move on the part of railroad management was closely watched by the bosses of finance and industry. Had it succeeded in any degree whatever, and even a 5 per cent or 7 per cent decrease been accepted, the war to cut wages would have been opened on all fronts.

Rail Workers Wage Cut Prevented

The determination of the organized railroad workers to protect their wage scales, even if it meant that one million of them would have to strike, discouraged the wage drive, and the issuance of the historic report to the President's Emergency Board upholding the railroad workers' contentions that their wage scales were not high for the services performed took the wind out of the sails of the wage crusade campaign that wages were too high.

Led by the standard railroad labor organizations, the railroad workers have determined that there should be no "Munich" for Labor in the railroad industry. Their victory saved not only their own wages but checked the general drive by Capital to lower wages and saved the country from the terrific industrial struggle that would inevitably have followed a wholesale attack on the wage standards of Labor.

Anti-Union Employers Attack Labor Laws

This Labor Day, workers are facing another assault; but the battle of the struggle has temporarily shifted from the economic to the legislative.

In the economic struggle since the Labor Day of 1938, anti-union employers learned a lesson that is important for all workers to learn; that is, that before Capital can hope to inflict any general defeat upon Organized Labor it must first destroy or weaken the governmental defenses of Labor; almost all of which was built up during the New Deal. These defenses of Labor are of three kinds.

First, that which is provided in the National Labor Relations Act, Railway Labor Act, and Wage-Hour Public Act, protecting the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively, including the right to strikes and picket.

Second, that which is provided in the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage-Hour Law), Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and Davis-Bacon Act establishing maximum hours of employment and minimum wage rates protecting Labor from the menace of the sweatshop.

And last, but not least, that which is provided through the W. P. A. Act, the P. W. A. Act, and the Social Security Legislation; all of which furnish public construction work, old age and unemployment insurance benefits, which protects Labor against the unbridled competition of millions of hungry workers who have no jobs in private industry.

Unions Boost Wages 20 Per Cent

While under the protection of these governmental defenses the ranks of labor unions organized millions of workers previously unorganized, and raised hourly wage rates from the depths of their 1933 level to the point where they are now, on an average 40 per cent above the 1929 or pre-depression level, and accomplished all this in the face of an army of employed which averaged at least ten million throughout this period.

What might happen once these governmental defenses are weakened or removed, let us hope we never find out. Let us do more than hope, let us pledge ourselves to resist every effort in session or assimilate these defenses of Labor.

Big Business Seeks Death of Legislation to Protect Workers

Big Business' barrage has opened upon them. Millions of dollars are being spent in all kinds of propaganda to mislead the public regarding the legislative safeguards of Labor. A well financed and publicized drive armed with all the tricks of politics and having the qualifications of master artisan has entrenched itself in Washington to do the bidding of Big Business.

Flimflam and dazzledoole have thus far been the chief characteristics of the campaign to destroy Labor's governmental defenses. Former company union leaders, stooges for the employers, are brought before Congressional committees masquerading as representatives of "independent" unions to tell Congress in outraged tones, that before the National Labor Relations Act was enforced all was peace and harmony at the plant, all arranged for through the process of bargaining between the employer and the company unions. Since the time the National Labor Relations Act was being enforced, the plant was invaded by an "outside" union and a horde of agitators, strikes and picketing followed, and a decision of the National Labor Relations Board which required the company to reemploy a lot of trouble makers and bargain only with the "outside" union against the wishes of the employer.

When the actual evidence is considered, it is found that the employer has been bamboozled by the so-called unions, hired underworld characters and racketeers to start trouble and to prevent any legitimate labor organization from getting started; organized and financed company unions, fired all those found soliciting for a bona fide union, and when his plan to herd all the workers into the company union failed, and these workers refused any longer to accept such a bogus fide union, he locked them out until they learned to see the matter his way.

Phony Farmers Mobilized Against Reasonable Labor Laws

A horde of phony farmers have besieged the Capitol. Many of them couldn't tell whether you raise a corn crop by planting the wheat or the oats.

They start by telling Congress a sad tale concerning the plight of the farmers, that Congress should repair and haul to the fields to repair it; his cow is sick, and he can't hire a veterinary; his children are in school because he lacks the money to send them to college and end up by asking Congress to exempt all the large dairy companies, packing houses, grain and milling companies, dairy plants, truckers and dealers of agricultural products, etc., etc., from the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage-Hour Act, and the Social Security Act.

How will this help the farmer? Well, they don't have to answer. They have no intelligent idea, but long enough the public will not be concerned with the issue connection, and gradually be conditioned to believe that everything on the statute books that helps Labor oppresses the farmer. It is the old game of dividing the workers in the mill from the workers in the field—at least each might be exploited with less trouble.

Elect Only Congressmen Who Favor Labor's Legislative Program

The next session of Congress will see the campaign intensified and unless Organized Labor functions in every Congressional District, the danger to Labor's governmental defenses is great. Let us not be fooled, these defenses are broached the signal will be given for an open shop attack against Labor and a drive for lower wages and increase hours.

The most important weapon against the political offensive of Big Business in the next session of Congress is the ballot in the hands of Labor's politics' Policy.

Every Congressman and every Senator should be told by the organized workers in their States or the Congressional districts which he represents in Congress that the American Labor Movement supports no political party but only one "non-partisan" policy: that regardless of party affiliation, if he votes to destroy or weaken Labor's legislative defenses, not only will Labor cast its votes against him but will actively work to defeat him for re-election; that Labor will make the first issue in every primary of his party, and failing there, will wage its aggressive fight at the general election. Moreover, Labor will oppose him for appointment to any judicial office, whether it be that of the Senator or Congressman votes to preserve or destroy Labor's governmental defenses he should be told that, regardless of party affiliation, he has been misled and misinformed if he thinks that he will receive not only the votes, but the active support of Labor in his campaign for re-election; that Labor will strive to have him nominated as an ambassador to some foreign land or work for him at the general election. Labor also will endorse him for appointment to any judicial office.

Congressmen Must Face Their Record on Labor Legislation

All Congressmen and Senators should be told that in any application for Labor's favors at the polls or endorsement for political appointment, party, platform, and promises have to be backed by their record of voting and legislative activity for or against measures of interest to Labor they will have their record, and not their words, must be their guide.

Organized Labor is facing crucial days. The attack of the anti-union employers is to destroy the first and then the last defenses of Labor. Labor must be prepared to strike with the ballot and the power of its economic and social rights.

Achievements of Organized Labor In the South Praised by Haggerty

President of Bookbinders Brotherhood Says A. F. of L. Unions in Dixie Have Waged Strong Fight to Wipe Out Master-and-Slave Concept With Organized Labor's Philosophy of High Wages and Short Hours Based on Trade Union Action; Urges Shorter Work Week to Mitigate Unemployment.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The success of the trade union movement in extending the organization of working men and women in the Southern States and raising their economic standards was forcefully set forth by John S. Haggerty, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, in a 1939 Labor Day broadcast from Tampa, Fla.

Pointing out that the preservation of democratic institutions is imperatively necessary until the very United States, Mr. Haggerty declared that it has been "demonstrated to all but a benighted and dwindling section of the population that the cornerstone of democracy in an industrial nation is a strong, well-led, recognized and respected labor movement."

"Never before in the history of this country, or any other country," he said, "has the labor movement made such tremendous strides toward that status as in the Southern States." Organization of Labor within the last five months upon all fronts, including the legislative and economic. Statistics gathered by the American Federation of Labor, confirmed by agencies of the United States Government, show that wages are not only the highest in history, but that they are rising. Along with this is going the necessary supplement a continuous shortening hours.

ORGANIZED LABOR AIDS BUSINESS RECOVERY

"Neither of these two necessary factors in industrial recovery and permanent prosperity are proceeding as rapidly as they should, but we are confidently looking forward to the right direction as the result of the organized labor movement. There is no formula for industrial recovery except the unassailable common sense of the organized labor program—shorter hours with more jobs for all and increase wages sufficiently to buy the products of mounting industrial efficiency."

Mr. Haggerty called attention to the conditions of working men and women in the South and the extent to which they have been improved by the activities of organized labor, Mr. Haggerty continued:

"The section of the country has suffered more than the South from that competition in greed between employers as to who shall pay the lowest wages and demand the longest hours.

HIGH WAGES FOR ALL WORKERS HELD NECESSARY

"Obviously if the cigar makers of Tampa are to be paid their fair and payable product elsewhere through the country, wage earners must have money enough to buy that luxury. If those who buy cigars make automobiles or electrical refrigerators or radios, then you in turn must have money enough to purchase their products. Labor is entitled to nothing else and will not buy any cigars.

"Based on that respect our civilization is fundamentally cooperating. We are indeed our brother's keeper. It is of business to you that the wage earner and the textile worker and the lumberman and carpet maker and stogie worker have a decent wage in the field of labor, shall do well in order that you may do well.

GROWTH OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE SOUTH

"No section of the country has a greater future than Southern labor and has't the funds to repair it; his cow is sick, and he can't hire a veterinary; his children are in school because he lacks the money to send them to college and end up by asking Congress to exempt all the large dairy companies, packing houses, grain and milling companies, dairy plants, truckers and dealers of agricultural products, etc., etc., from the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage-Hour Act, and the Social Security Act.

How will this help the farmer? Well, they don't have to answer. They have no intelligent idea, but long enough the public will not be concerned with the issue connection, and gradually be conditioned to believe that everything on the statute books that helps Labor oppresses the farmer. It is the old game of dividing the workers in the mill from the workers in the field—at least each might be exploited with less trouble.

Elect Only Congressmen Who Favor Labor's Legislative Program

The next session of Congress will see the campaign intensified and unless Organized Labor functions in every Congressional District, the danger to Labor's governmental defenses is great. Let us not be fooled, these defenses are broached the signal will be given for an open shop attack against Labor and a drive for lower wages and increase hours.

The most important weapon against the political offensive of Big Business in the next session of Congress is the ballot in the hands of Labor's politics' Policy.

Every Congressman and every Senator should be told by the organized workers in their States or the Congressional districts which he represents in Congress that the American Labor Movement supports no political party but only one "non-partisan" policy: that regardless of party affiliation, if he votes to destroy or weaken Labor's legislative defenses, not only will Labor cast its votes against him but will actively work to defeat him for re-election; that Labor will make the first issue in every primary of his party, and failing there, will wage its aggressive fight at the general election. Moreover, Labor will oppose him for appointment to any judicial office, whether it be that of the Senator or Congressman votes to preserve or destroy Labor's governmental defenses he should be told that, regardless of party affiliation, he has been misled and misinformed if he thinks that he will receive not only the votes, but the active support of Labor in his campaign for re-election; that Labor will strive to have him nominated as an ambassador to some foreign land or work for him at the general election. Labor also will endorse him for appointment to any judicial office.

Congressmen Must Face Their Record on Labor Legislation

All Congressmen and Senators should be told that in any application for Labor's favors at the polls or endorsement for political appointment, party, platform, and promises have to be backed by their record of voting and legislative activity for or against measures of interest to Labor they will have their record, and not their words, must be their guide.

Organized Labor is facing crucial days. The attack of the anti-union employers is to destroy the first and then the last defenses of Labor. Labor must be prepared to strike with the ballot and the power of its economic and social rights.

A. F. L. STRIKE AGAINST BARRE WOOL CO. SETTLED

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

South Barre, Mass.—The eight-week-old strike of Textile Workers Union No. 21902 of the American Federation of Labor against the Barre Wool Combing Company, Ltd., was settled here after a 12-hour conference.

The demands of the strikers included check-off, re-instatement of four women workers, who had been reportedly discharged for refusing to accept "speed-up" work loads, and a 10 per cent increase in wage scales. Under the settlement, which was announced by Bernard J. Donoghue, counsel for the National Labor Relations Board who had held a hearing on a charge by the A. F. of L. union that the company had used unfair labor practices through a company-dominated union, the company agreed to rehire all strikers who had been hired since the beginning of the strike and who had taken the places of the A. F. of L. workers by going through the picket lines under the protection of the State police.

The A. F. of L. union officials also said it was reported that the majority of the striking workers had filed application cards for affiliation with the C. I. O.

ELECTRICAL TRADES WIN HIGHER PAY IN ENGLAND

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

An agreement negotiated between the Electrical Trades Union and the National Federated Electrical Association of Great Britain before the British Government declared war against Germany granted a wage increase of 2s. 6d. ($0.60) per week to all of the men in the industry, which employs about 40,000, and also included a provision for the immediate application of wage rates paid by electrical contractors.

Walter Citrine, president of the E. T. U. and chairman of the Joint Industrial Council, declared that contracting Industry, said the importance of the agreement lies in the way in which the workers have met the situation created by the great spread of electrification by reducing the difference between the wages which are paid in towns and in semi-industrialized districts. He said he hoped that the bona fide contractor and the journeyman electrician.

Grade A, the basic rate is 1s. 5¼d. an hour, will be abolished. The basic rate will then be 1s. 6¼d. an hour, to Grade A.

Between Grade B and Grade C an intermediate grade, Grade B2, will be created, with a rate only ½d. an hour below that of Grade B. This will be evidence of the keen competition and semiural rates over a very large area.

"Both sides of the Joint Council," Mr. Bussey said, "recognize that the time has come for the industry's immediate step in progress towards a greater uniformity of rates throughout the country."

The effects of the outbreak of unionism in the South are already apparent in the increased prosperity of its communities. As fast as the organized labor movement breaks down the concept of the slave basis of long hours, the South will make its own capital and expand its prosperity through its own management.

WAGE EARNERS PROSPERITY BENEFITS ENTIRE COMMUNITY

"I have already said something as to the, philosophy of high wages and higher wages and shorter hours, but it is almost self-evident that the prosperity of any community depends on the prosperity of its wage earners. The prosperity of Miami, the State of every other city and State in the union, is built upon what remains in the pay check after the necessities of life have been paid for. Your city has had a recent example of this.

"The militant Florida Federation of Labor recently threatened to appeal to the wage earners of the city and State of Florida in behalf of the laundry workers of your city, who, investigations disclosed, are working for five to nine dollars a week. How much of the better life can one purchase for nine dollars a week? How much can they pay in taxes for the building of schools and the paving of the streets and maintenance of parks? How much of real living can the victims of this exploitation themselves enjoy? The answer is none at all.

GATEWAY TO LATIN AMERICAN MARKET

"The South, and particularly Florida, is blessed in another way. It is the gateway to our newest and undeveloped major market to the South. By air and steamship lines, and in the future by motor and by rail, the South will be the natural gateway of supply of our manufactured articles to our Latin brothers south of the equator. And you in the South are getting ready for this. Steel and textiles and coal are being developed.

"Within recent months, Mr. Green, of the Federation of Labor, securing the cooperation of the Florida delegates from Florida, has been successful in establishing a Naval Air Base in Jacksonville, and a Naval Air Station in the vicinity of Tampa. These enterprises will create employment for many citizens during their construction and afterwards.

UNIONS RECOGNIZED BY SHIP BUILDERS

"In many other ways Florida and her citizens have laid the foundation of a prosperous and stable future. For example, the city of Tampa is a world capital of the cigar industry, and recognizing the new shipbuilding industry of Tampa alone is now giving employment to almost 3,000 citizens. They are members of organized labor and will add by union wage scales to the prosperity and beauty of your city.

"Officers of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor have rejoiced to inform me that their shipyard with which I have just spoken will operate under a 100 per cent closed shop union agreement.

UNION WIN BUILDS RAYON PLANT

"Recently the Building Trades Council of the city of Jacksonville sent out information that the largest rayon plant in the South to be constructed in the United States would hire itself through the building trades of that city. A firm as enterprising as Jacksonville will demand this same collective bargaining—especially when the Building Trades Workers when their plant begins operation.

C. I. O. IS FADING OUT

"The C. I. O. figures are fooling, second only to that which we are justified in feeling over the advances made by the American Federation of Labor, is that the tide of dualism, commonly called the C. I. O., is rapidly receding. That, I have already said, it has practically lost the waterfront throughout the entire South Atlantic and Gulf Coast. It is in full retreat with respect to the miners of the Union. Even in the other industries its hold upon the minority it was side by organizer has weakened.

"In all of these industries, not forgetting our brothers of the textile mills, the vacuum of the outlaw movement has been accompanied and, in fact, is largely caused by a resurgence of the entire American labor movement of America under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. * * *

War-Wage Boost Won By Oil Tanker Crews

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS)—A number of major American oil companies here granted a 50 per cent bonus, based on basic insurance, and a policy covering the loss of personal effects to licensed officers and unlicensed men employed on American oil tankers operating to European danger zones.

The Standard Oil Company and the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company were among the companies that increased wages.

In insuring the lives of tanker crews in the danger zone, the men or their beneficiaries a year's salary between $5,000 and $6,000.

Iler Pillories Lewis For Dividing Family of Labor With the C. I. O.

Government Employes Federation Official Declares That the Responsibility for Continued Disunity in the Labor Movement "Must Rest Squarely Upon One Man, the Leader of This Dual, Rebel, Secessionist, Communist-Infested Organization."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Complete responsibility for division and disunity in the American organized labor movement was squarely and irrevocably clamped on the shoulders of John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., by Henry C. Iler, director of organization of the American Federation of Government Employes, A. F. of L. affiliate, in his 1939 Labor Day address delivered at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Speaking at the Indiana State Fair Grounds under the auspices of the Indianapolis Central Labor Union, Mr. Iler, whose address was broadcast over Station WFBM, emphasized the unity that had prevailed in organized labor until the dissenting minority group led by Lewis tried to overthrow democratic procedure and majority rule in the American Federation of Labor when they were defeated in a matter of policy at the 1935 A. F. of L. convention. He stressed the efforts made continuously by the A. F. of L. to settle in a reasonable and just manner the controversy with the C. I. O., only to be persistently rebuffed and blocked by Lewis' dictatorial tactics.

After outlining the marvelous achievements of the American Federation of Labor in improving the standards of living of working men and women by both economic action and legislation, Mr. Iler contrasted the facts with regard to the organization of the C. I. O. by Lewis and his continued dictatorial policy to prevent peace in the family of labor.

DEMOCRACY IS BASIS OF A. F. OF L.

"Throughout the history of the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Iler said, "we have been forced to combat the common foe, the greedy employer, and the unscrupulous politician, but first of all of this the record is one of pride. We have gone about our work in a truly democratic manner, believing in that democratic procedure, majority rule. Our officers in the various departments of the organization, and in the American Federation of Labor are elected, not appointed. This is done the American way, which is the democratic way.

"Throughout the midst of labor's present concern over the problem of unemployment and other economic questions which press for solution, the American Federation of Labor is forced to consider and deal with a new foe.

"It seems unbelievable that any group which professes to believe in the unity and solidarity of labor would deliberately create a split and division in the organized labor movement through the establishment of a dual, rival movement. One of the first lessons which labor teaches is the need of cohesion and united action. That fundamental principle is always regarded as the chief asset of organized collective action.

"THROW ALL ITS PERIOD OF GROWTH

"Through all its period of growth and development Labor remained united. It settled all administrative and organizational policies in accordance with parliamentary procedure.

"In the furtherance of democratic government it held its conventions each year so that all questions of a controversial nature, affecting the well-being and progress of the affiliated unions, could be considered and acted upon and the program for the following year could be outlined and adopted for the guidance of its administration for the year. Year after year this constructive course has been followed and success has been the highest interest of all whose welfare was involved.

"The American Federation of Labor established a standard for democracy and democratic procedure in the affairs pertaining of its affairs and in the contemplation of questions of national and international import. It is also the true spokesman for the laboring people in the United States and Canada in such matters.

MINORITY GROUP FORMED C. I. O.

"In Atlantic City in 1935 a minority group which could not force or compel the majority in the conventions to abide by its will formed a dual organization of labor. They called themselves the Committee for Industrial Organization. They alone are responsible for the division in labor. If there had been no Committee for Industrial Organization there would be no division within the ranks of labor.

"The destructive policy pursued by those who composed this committee has brought chaos in the way in which it conducted its affair. Based upon insubordination, it continued a policy of insubordination and open defiance. It introduced hate, enmity and bitterness into a movement where the principles of brotherhood, fraternalism and reciprocal sacrifice had always been accepted and practiced. In following this course they lost sight of the great issues involved and the ultimate good of the individual members and they saw only their personal gain in the destruction of the established autocratic and dictatorial control.

GREAT VS. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM WAS FALSE ISSUE

"The alleged cause of the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and those wrongly classified as a dispute between craft unionism and industrial unionism. This, of course, is a misconception. The American Federation of Labor adopted the principle of industrial unionism. The best answer to this misconception is the United Mine Workers of America, which was granted an international union charter forty-five years ago. Other unions in the American Federation of Labor have been chartered in a similar manner. The answer then is another case.

REAL QUESTION WAS DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE

"The real question involved is whether democratic procedure shall prevail in the labor movement throughout the land or whether the unions and members must be subservient to the will and dictation of one man. It is a question of whether the majority must submit to the will of the minority.

"Suppose, for example, in the great State of Indiana a majority of the citizens of this State go to the polls and indicate their preference for governor, then comes the minority dissatisfied with the result because the majority has made. They say to themselves, we will have another governor, the majority is wrong. I say to you, that the people of this great State would not tolerate this for one moment because this is not the democratic way.

DICTATORSHIP IS INTOLERABLE

"I do not believe that the American worker will tolerate, purpose or any kind, whether it be in the trade union movement or in politics, and the best evidence of this is set in the past years thousands and thousands of workers have deserted the C. I. O. are fast returning by the home of their fathers, the American Federation of Labor—where they belong.

LEWIS BLOCKS LABOR PEACE

"Repeated efforts to heal the breach have been made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has leaned backward to patch up the differences, but the dictator of the C. I. O. has refused to reach an agreement.

"Recently the President of the United States asked for peace and unity in the labor movement in America. Immediately the American Federation of Labor responded but the C. I. O. appointed a committee, and these conferences were postponed for the reason given was that no surface seem to be legitimate, that the policy of strike control in the time of the C. I. O. dictator, John L. Lewis.

"In spite of the fact that the A. F. of L. committee was willing to attempt to organize the building trades conference has failed.

"There it stands. Repeated efforts to heal the breach have been spurned and the responsibility for the failure must rest squarely upon one man, the leader of this dual, rebel, secessionist, communist-infested organization.

A. F. L. MEMBERSHIP REACHES HIGH POINT

"In the meantime, the American Federation of Labor has gone about its business of protecting the interest and general welfare of its members. Its membership has reached an all-time high. Public sentiment, and I believe that sentiment is king in this country, has indicated its belief in the American Federation of Labor as evidenced by the many recent victories at the polls.

C. I. O. CLAIMS DEBUNKED

"Claims have been hauled by the C. I. O.? To those of you who have not done so, I recommend that you read the Saturday Evening Post of September 2, 1939, at which time you will read a story which completely debunks the exaggerated claims of the Congress for Industrial Organization.

"I say to you now, as a representative of the American Federation of Government Employes, and as director of the American Federation of Labor, as one who believes sincerely in the principles of the American labor movement, that an organization built upon a spirit of hate, vengeance and questionable dealings will surely fall. The hearts of workers throughout the Nation will go out to them in the year with a firm belief in the principles of the American Federation of Labor, believing as always that man is worthy of his hire, insisting that labor pay no dole whatever but its share of the profits, reaffirming our belief in our American institutions, and opposing any subversive doctrine emanating from abroad. And, with the coming of Labor Day, we will again take our annual inventory and look with pride upon another year of achievement."

Convention of Street and Electric Railway Employes Was Big Success

(Continued from Page 1)

to be wiped out and destroyed, and that is the obvious thought, that is to be so; but we in America must remain and live in peace among ourselves. * * *

"I pledge you as the instrument through which the great, free million working men and women of the United States may speak, and I shall make known the views of labor, the wish of labor—to the Congress of the United States and I will insist and demand that the voice of labor be heard in the law-making body of the United States."

Menace of Government Regulation Of Industry Stressed by Rosemund

President of Draftsmen's Unions Visions Possibility of American Workers Enslavement by Dictatorships Similar to Those Operating Under Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The constant danger that increasing inroads on "free enterprise" in the United States by Government regulation of business will develop into a system carrying the substance of State control of industry exercised in the European countries subject to Fascist, Nazist and Communist dictatorships, where labor is kept in servitude, was emphasized by C. L. Rosemund, president of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in his 1939 Labor Day Message.

He outlined the continued hobbling of free enterprise in the United States by legislation and governmental decrees, and warned of the inevitable dangers to the liberty of the workers lurking in this policy. Mr. Rosemund's message follows.

BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS

By C. L. ROSEMUND

President, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions

Labor Day—another milestone in the progress and history of American Labor and an excellent time for all of the members of the American Federation of Labor to take stock into how closely they have adhered to or how far they have departed from the institutions and traditions that governed the actions of the founders of the American Federation of Labor.

In the confused and disorganized world of today nothing can transpire that does not have a direct effect upon Labor. It would indeed be an intrepid soul that would attempt to point out the cause of all of these difficulties. However, this does not prevent a student of affairs from at least venturing an opinion.

There are those in the high sta'ions of government who attribute many of our present-day difficulties to power politics. Others in turn lay them to the vagaries of international exchange. Then, of course, there is another group which blames everything on capitalism.

Forms of Capitalism Defined

It is this latter group that is probably as far from a correct analysis as anyone could be. As far back as one can go in the pages of history there has always existed some form of capitalism. Furthermore it is believed that capitalism is a permanent institution in society. It will endure through our days and for many centuries to come. No substitute has yet been devised to facilitate or serve in the exchange of social services.

There are three principal forms of capitalism today. There is "State capitalism" now in effect in Soviet Russia. There is "private capitalism" under absolute control by government regulations as in Italy, Germany and their satellites. In the so-called democracies of England and France and in the Republic of these United States there is supposed to exist a private form of capitalism ostensibly operating as "free enterprise." We say "ostensibly" because as time has gone on, especially in the latter few years, various and sundry regulations have to a considerable degree hobbled "free enterprise" in this Country.

Corporate State Menaces Labor

Labor should be tremendously concerned over these recent regulatory legislative edicts. If pursued to the ultimate end they can only result in the "Corporate State" as in Italy or in Germany. The "middle-ste" of the fountain pen are alive to this possibility, and if they had their way this Country would go further in a big way. What the working man must keep eternally before him is that either of these roads leads to the complete destruction of freedom—to inescapable tyranny.

It seems that tyranny in one form or other has always been the lot of labor in the hands of the American Federation of "free enterprise" the worker is confronted by the tyrannical employer.

Workers Have Enlarged Their Freedom

But in our Country the same Constitution which confers freedom on the employer likewise endows the worker with human liberties. On this plane so many occasions have the members of the A. F. of L. had to resist the tyrannical abuse of their employers. By diplomacy and sometimes in sanguinary struggle they have gone forward until today the conditions established in this Nation are the envy of other lands. But it must be remembered that this was possible only because the worker was a freeman, refusing to be hindered by governmental restrictions or restricted by legislative dictates.

State Control of Labor Feared

However, recent actions by the Congress of the United States and by certain States indicate a determination on the part of those agencies to more and more inject themselves in the details of wages, hours and conditions of employment. This is done by way of legislation. Now mark you this—once the State begins to regulate the employers the next logical step is to regulate the workers. Labor regulation is the inevitable corollary following the destruction of "free enterprise." It is a demonstrated and historical fact and with it comes a form of human bondage.

Free Enterprise Must Be Maintained

The State-regulated labor cannot protest or oppose the introduction and application of statutory labor edicts. Labor regulation is the inevitable result as will be judiciously construed as open warfare against constituted authority invoking the police power of the States.

Out of these are troublous times. Old principles are being discarded and even more ancient ones are being introduced, or sometimes the old worker will have to choose between tyranny and "free enterprise," with his freedom intact to do battle on the one hand, or, on the other, legislative regulations have to choose the freedom of action. Choose the latter and you will see the legislative bodies of this Country enacting laws that cut the labor Frankensteins imposing more and more difficulties and restrictions on labor and not resting content until the last vestige of organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor is destroyed.

C. I. O. Chief Defeated Unity In Labor Movement, Frey Asserts

Head of A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department Says Sincere Efforts of American Federation of Labor to Adjust the Controversy With Seceding Group Were Blocked by Lewis's Dictatorial Action.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service

Sharp condemnation of the C. I. O. unions for rebelling against the American Federation of Labor in their attempt to override democratic procedure and equally strong condemnation of John Lewis, head of the C. I. O., for deliberately and wantonly jeopardizing the future of the 1939 Labor Day address delivered at Worcester, Mass., by John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Speaking under the auspices of the Worcester Central Labor Union, Mr. Frey declared that in all European countries where dictatorships prevail at the present time the workers first were deprived of their liberties and that the principles of any and all types of dictatorships must not be permitted to get their stranglehold on American institutions.

Among the subversive groups that must be continually opposed he included the Communists, who seek to control labor unions and whose activity in the C. I. O. is notorious. The American Federation of Labor, he declared, stands as an effective bulwark against dictatorship and all other schemes designed to either weaken or destroy the principles of democracy which are fundamental in both the Constitution of the United States and the A. F. of L.

Minority Seceders Formed the C. I. O.

In outlining the scheme of the C. I. O. to undermine democracy in the American Federation of Labor and to defy the action of the C. I. O. leadership to block labor unity, Mr. Frey said:

"In our country, particularly during recent years, the right to organize without interference or coercion on the employer's part has been made a fact by Congressional action and the active support given by the President of the United States. But with this great protection there arose a problem which has not yet been solved.

"At the time when it was overwhelmingly apparent that our trade union movement should be united and cooperate in the building of a strong and more efficient organization, division came into our ranks. A minority, because its ideas failed to control the majority of the wisdom of its program, formed a seceding movement—the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Raided A. F. of L. Unions

"They claimed that the American Federation of Labor was not sufficiently active in organizing the mass production industries. They declared their purpose to be the better education of labor and organizing the unorganized.

"From the beginning of their existence the C. I. O. also endeavored to raid the unions already organized, and to take from the A. F. of L. the trade union movement as it had been.

"It was these constant raids upon the membership of the A. F. of L. which led to the convention of the A. F. of L. in 1937 to accept the small group of international unions of the C. I. O. organization as members affiliated with the C. I. O.

"Mr. Frey today told that this division in the ranks of labor must be closed. No less an individual than the President of the United States has publicly called upon the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to compose their differences, and work out a plan for unity.

"Many members of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. earnestly desire to see unity established.

A. F. of L. Sought to Settle Dispute

"The A. F. of L. did not wait for any expression of public opinion or pressure. When word was received in the White House this year, negotiations by the committees of the two organizations were resumed. They were suspended during the coal miners' conference with the coal operators earlier this year. They are not broken, however, although the A. F. of L. has held itself ready to continue the effort to re-establish unity.

"Through statements made at press conferences and official communications sent to his representatives, the Chairman of the C. I. O. has made it plain that there can be no unity in the American trade union movement, except on his own dictatorial terms. In addition he has voiced domestic declarations of warfare against the A. F. of L.

"It is necessary that our trade union movement and the Government should know these facts, so that the people will understand the fight on labor which is waged.

GOV. JAMES LAUDS GAINS OF WORKERS

Pennsylvania Has Long Record of Legislation Benefiting Men and Women Who Toil For a Living, He Says.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Pointing out that many years before the Declaration of Independence was signed, organized labor was established fact in Philadelphia, Governor Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania in a Labor Day message declared that since the colonial era the Keystone State had constantly been designed to advance the interests of working men and women. He added that "the right of labor is important at all times to protect the interests of the workers from the exploitation of employers who oppose the rights of labor.

The Governor's message was as follows:

"Once again we pause to observe Labor Day, on September 4th, and all of us who are Pennsylvanians are reminded of the great heritage that is ours. From the earliest days of the Keystone State, over the years, have not only advanced the economic well-being of their own Commonwealth but have made tremendous contributions to their fellow citizens throughout the Nation.

Artisan Guilds Formed in Philadelphia

"In colonial days, long before we emerged as a Nation, artisan guilds were commenced in the City of Philadelphia. These guilds were composed of those engaged in various mechanical trades and artisan crafts. They were created for the purpose of using their influence in behalf of their members.

"From the humble efforts of these early settlers in Penn's Land, and through the slow but steady process of evolution, the right of labor as there was developed the present labor movement, dedicated to the advancement of the economic standards of the many millions of men and women who toil.

Tribute to P. J. McGuire

"More than a half century ago Pennsylvania gave to the labor movement a leader, in the person of Peter J. McGuire, a member of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, at that time proposed that a first Monday in September, known as 'Labor's Holiday,' McGuire's efforts bore fruit, and today we commemorate that historic Labor Day, which is correctly titled 'Labor's National Holiday.' The members of International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the City of Philadelphia can look on this Labor Day, as in the past, make a pilgrimage to the grave of P. J. McGuire.

"Since the turn of the century, successful efforts have been made in Labor's behalf. It is the understanding that both labor and industry have a definite stake in the problems involved. That has largely been the stepping stone upon which has been built the right to raise its head in pride and progress.

Labor Legislation Enacted

"Ever mindful of the welfare of the millions of our citizens who toil, Pennsylvania has, over the years, placed on its statute books numerous laws to protect and advance the interests of its workers. Normal relations have been in the ways necessary in order that the interests of the working men and women of the State, as well as those employed for ulterior purposes. Laws affecting labor and industry must be enacted upon an equitable basis. Labor will do well to insist upon this.

"Under my Administration, I will endeavor in every way to see that the rights of labor are protected. In doing so, I will do the thing that intelligent labor would have me do —guarantee to the employer that his rights will likewise be preserved.

"To extended Labor Day greetings to the millions of my fellow citizens throughout the State and Nation, I urge a continued program of cooperation between capital and labor, in all jobs together to the end that we develop a better industrial relationship between these two great groups on the one hand, and the humblest man is ours may be preserved and handed on to future generations."

President Green Wrote to Its Leaders

President Green wrote to its leaders urging them in the interest of labor unity to refrain from any activities that could only result in creating division and hostility within the trade union movement.

"Within two months after the C. I. O. was organized," he said, "the Council of the American Federation of Labor appointed three of its members to confer with the leaders of the C. I. O. in an effort to settle the differences which existed and restore harmony and unity.

"The committee's efforts met with no success. The personal efforts made by President Green were met with public statements, couched in every form of personal insult and innuendo which the chairman of that committee could employ and from which his gluted vocabulary for invective.

C. I. O. Chairman Vetoed Unity

"It was these constant raids upon the membership of the A. F. of L. which led to the convention of the A. F. of L. in 1937 to accept the small group of international unions of the C. I. O. organization as members affiliated with the C. I. O.

"Mr. Frey today told that this division in the ranks of labor must be closed. No less an individual than the President of the United States has publicly called upon the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to compose their differences, and work out a plan for unity.

"Many members of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. earnestly desire to see unity established.

A. F. of L. Sought to Settle Dispute

"The A. F. of L. did not wait for any expression of public opinion or pressure. When word was received in the White House this year, negotiations by the committees of the two organizations were resumed. They were suspended during the coal miners' conference with the coal operators earlier this year. They are not broken, however, although the A. F. of L. has held itself ready to continue the effort to re-establish unity.

"Through statements made at press conferences and official communications sent to his representatives, the Chairman of the C. I. O. has made it plain that there can be no unity in the American trade union movement, except on his own dictatorial terms. In addition he has voiced domestic declarations of warfare against the A. F. of L.

"It is necessary that our trade union movement and the Government should know these facts, so that the people will understand the fight on labor which is waged.

Importance of Buying Union-Label Products Is Emphasized by Ornburn

Secretary of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department Holds That Mobilization of Organized Labor's Purchasing Power For Union-Made Goods and Services Will Provide Jobs For the Unemployed, Limit Output of Sweatshops and Promote Recovery From Business Depressions.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Unanswerable arguments for the united action of the millions of workers organized in A. F. of L. unions and their friends for the purchase of goods made and services rendered by union members featured the 1939 Labor Day radio address of I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C., on the "Union Label and Recovery," Mr. Ornburn declared that collective bargaining practiced by American workers is the best application of the democracy described in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

"Signs for labor unions," he said, "are also democratic institutions that elect representatives of their own choosing to obtain industrial justice through collective bargaining. The American Federation of Labor is carrying these fundamental rights of democracy into our economic life. We hope to do this in a peaceful manner through collective and cooperative action with the leaders of industry."

Turning to the important function which the purchase of union label products and services performs in our industrial life, Mr. Ornburn said:

"Organized labor does accept its obligation to warn the public against merchandisers of 'fair' products. We promise to buy the products and use the services of those certain industries which are unionized.

WHAT THE UNION LABEL MEANS

"Buying collectively of union label products and patronizing of union services are constantly urged upon members of labor unions, their families and friends, by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. They are the only means of maintaining the labor standards that have been established through collective bargaining.

"The union label, button or card used to designate the products which are made by unionized industries. The shop card and service button are the emblems of union services. Workers should reciprocate with 'fair' employers in buying only products of unionized industry. The A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibitions recently held in Cincinnati and San Francisco are outstanding examples of labor's effort to secure for 'fair' employers our vast union market.

BUSINESS MUST REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT

"But if business expects to be relieved of high taxes and governmental control it must live up to its duty to unemployment. Industrialists should cooperate with leaders of labor and find a way to absorb the millions of idle men.

"The American labor movement believes it can be done by shortening hours and thus giving workers an equitable share in the profits from new inventions of labor-saving devices. Industry must regain its former leadership in the business and labor spheres to work out our common problems without the aid of government.

"Labor desires protective laws and social security legislation. We wish to define the place where labor unions leave off and the State begins. We do not question the fact that political authority ought to do something about bettering conditions. Industry must find a way to shoulder and bear its part of what it should do and how far it should go in the realm of politics.

"The experience of our union brothers in some European countries should be a lesson to us. Where dictatorship succeeds in dominating the economic field it finds little difficulty in extending its control to every human endeavor.

SHORTER HOURS URGED

"It is more important now for the American people to buy union label products than it has been in any other period of our history.

"Industry has taken advantage of new machinery which is displacing millions of workers. Many workers are discharged will never again find work in the same industries. Shorter hours of the day or week are shortened to take up the slack caused by this modern trend. Others favor it as the only remedy and it is one method of creating more jobs advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

"With the shorter work day or the shorter work week more Americans will obtain employment. This in turn will create greater purchasing power. More purchases mean more goods will have to be produced and more jobs will be created in allied industries such as agriculture, mining, transportation, and merchandising.

"This is the best solution. It is the logical program of organized labor. It will not only increase employment of idle workers but it will make it possible for workers now employed to be more secure in their present positions.

"Americans should give this straightforward program a real trial because it will reduce taxation necessary to raise the huge funds required to take care of relief and payrolls artificially created by federal projects.

UNION WAGES MUST BE MAINTAINED

"Union wages are the greatest bulwarks for the security of American labor standards. Through collective bargaining agreements and cooperation workers can obtain better and more permanent results than those obtained through legislative action. For example, allow me to cite the recent victory won in the United States Congress for the prevailing wage on all W. P. A. projects.

"It is vital and necessary that organized labor maintain its hourly wages for union work and that in general construction in order to maintain those all-important labor standards in the construction industries. If we leave such essential standards as union wages and hours to politicians we shall not be certain, year after year, whether we maintain them or not.

ABOLITION OF W. P. A. PREVAILING WAGE DEPLORED

"It was taken for granted that the compliance with the prevailing wage clause in the W. P. A. appropriation measure would remain in the law but through some secret arrangement in an executive session of the committee this clause has been quietly struck out of the law by the last Congress. The only protection against action it seems to be that now we have it and then we don't have it.

"Labor unions workers desire is collective bargaining agreements with private industry which will permanently establish the wage standards and working hours without depending upon the whims and political policies of any administration or partisan group in Congress.

"It is therefore more vital to workers now than ever before to join the labor unions of their respective crafts so that they can maintain the wages commensurate with their skill and experience and to establish a just dispute with the men that he has been employed by in the trade union movement of America.

A. F. of L. Bars Communists

"But the American Federation of Labor is not police in that it merely there cannot be any compromise or tacking into the American Federation of Labor the Communists that are members of the C. I. O.

"The American Federation of Labor will not tolerate Communists in its ranks—it still believes and always will be the American principle of democracy which is the foundation stone on which these leaders who exercise as much power over their lives as the dictators whose methods we know so well in Europe.

"It will be the same democratic procedure to the workers in the American Federation of Labor unions that are patterned after our Government.

"It seems a pity indeed that the leaders of labor unions should suffer because some men are more imbued with the personal aggrandizement than they are with the needs of the people that they represent, particularly in these trying days when there are still millions unemployed."

Fenton Assails Lewis As Dictator Who Has Destroyed Unity of Labor

A. F. of L. Director of Organization Charges C. I. O. Has Been Aided in Subversive Activities by Biased Decisions of the National Labor Relations Board.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Unqualified denunciation of the leadership of the C. I. O. for disrupting the labor movement and of the National Labor Relations Board for having been of assistance to the C. I. O. in its policy of destruction aimed at the American Federation of Labor featured the 1939 Labor Day address delivered at San Antonio, Texas, by Francis P. Fenton, director of organization of the A. F. of L.

Speaking under the auspices of the San Antonio Trades Council, Mr. Fenton enumerated the many benefits achieved for working men and women by the American Federation of Labor since its establishment more than half a century ago, both by direct trade union action in the field of wages, hours and work conditions and in the legislative field through constructive legislation limiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes, determining the legal right of labor to organize in unions and bargaining collectively with employers, and fixing maximum hours and minimum wages for workers in the low-wage and long-hour groups.

In addition, he cited the injury to the American Federation of Labor caused by the policy of the National Labor Relations Board in administering the National Labor Relations Act against the rights of the A. F. of L. and outlined the amendments to the act sponsored by the A. F. of L. designed to prevent such maladministration by writing into the law provisions definitely specifying just what the functions of the Labor Board shall be.

Labor Board Helped C. I. O. Rebels

"Turning to the attempt of the C. I. O. to overthrow democratic procedure in the American Federation of Labor by organizing a dual and disruptive movement based on dictatorship, Mr. Fenton said:

"Never in the history of our country was there a greater need for the worker to be more concerned about his welfare and the kind of people that he should be a member of, for it is evident in reading our daily press that reaction is trying to get into the saddle again—to take away many of the benefits that labor has made both economically and on the field of legislation after years of struggle and sacrifice. This is the time for the attempt for labor to consolidate the gains it has made, we have division in the house of labor—a division that the American Federation of Labor has valiantly struggled to bridge since the day of its inception.

C. I. O. Dictator Fosters Labor Split

"However, you cannot compromise with a dictator for he is imbued with the idea that he is master of all he surveys. This is true about the leader of the C. I. O., who refuses, in spite of many requests, to even bargain collectively with the leaders of the dispute with the men that he has been employed by in the trade union movement of America.

Workers Deserting C.I.O. Dictatorship

"I am sure that the rank and file of the C. I. O. are not in favor of intersecting of dual unionism in their trade union movement, and that in a short time they will be able to see through the sham and pretense of these leaders who exercise as much power over their lives as the dictators whose methods we know so well in Europe.

"It is true that the American worker must be imbued with the fact that the democratic principles of government make it the greatest Government in the world.

"We refer to the same democratic procedure to the workers in the American Federation of Labor unions that are patterned after our Government.

"It seems a pity indeed that the leaders of labor unions should suffer because some men are more imbued with the personal aggrandizement than they are with the needs of the people that they represent, particularly in these trying days when there are still millions unemployed."

Trade Unions Are Necessary For Labor's Protection, Watt Says

International Representative of A. F. of L. Visions Them As Essential to Prevent Government Regimentation; Economic Security Is the Basis for Safeguarding Civil Liberties, He Declares.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

"The necessity of labor unions to unite adequately in the reconstruction of capitalism so as to provide fundamental justice for working men and women, and without the dangers of enlarged government restrictions, was emphasized by Robert J. Watt, international representative of labor representative of the American Federation of Labor, in a 1939 Labor Day address at Cleveland, Ohio.

Speaking under the auspices of the Cleveland Federation of Labor Mr. Watt declared that the American Federation of Labor is an essential organization for the preservation of American democracy and that the agreements that have destroyed democracy in a number of European countries.

"Negotiation and agreement and collective bargaining, which will enable the leaders of business and labor to prevent the hideous curse of unemployment, the pernicious lack of purchasing power and the economic insecurity of the people, must be established.

"Strong national labor unions are the only possible basis for strict government control. President Green and every leader of organized labor is as much opposed to government control as is the National Association of Manufacturers, but we know we must have government control unless and until we have the democracy of labor unions, through the American Federation of Labor.

Employers Cannot Destroy Liberty

"If we have on this Labor Day in Cleveland that it is our job to show the employers of this and every other city that they cannot destroy the liberties of American workers and people by the establishment of company unions or strike-breaking company detectives, or by any other means, through the abandonments of Silver Plates.

Ku Klux Klan, Christian Fronts or any other misnamed aggregation of hate-mongers, Nazi-American, labor baiting demagogues.

Starvation Must Be Ended

"But to maintain civil liberties, we must have economic security. You here in Cleveland know that unemployment means hard times, the start of democracy. You have seen breadlines wailing in long hungry lines for food. You have seen public relief funds have guns dry. You know that civil liberties depend on economic health.

"You know that starvation threatens the stability of our society. We must solve this threat of starvation in the midst of plenty. We must and we can solve that problem. We can do it by encouraging collective and collective bargaining, by the shorter work week, and more and more purchasing power, and by the people themselves if we, as Mrs. Roosevelt once said, can borrow time to solve the problem.

"The most obvious way to borrow time is to provide relief for those who cannot obtain decent jobs at decent wages. But we can provide relief only if we have a Congress which represents the people and forgets the pique and prejudice of partisan prima donnas. We have a Congress which murders the writing of relief funds and policies to a line of reactionary Democrats and rabid Republicans is not a representative legislative body."

C. I. O. Was Formed to Override A. F. of L. Democracy, Green Says

Disunity in the Ranks of Labor Was Promoted By the "Dual, Rival, Rebel Movement" Set Up By Lewis and His Lieutenants to Destroy Democratic Procedure in the Trade Union Movement, American Federation of Labor President Declares; Holds That Majority Rule Must Continue as Fundamental Labor Majority Rule Must Continue as Organized Labor's Fundamental Policy.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

EDITOR'S NOTE—*When the United Textile Workers of America met in convention in Washington, D. C., in the early Summer of 1939 to revoke the charter restoring the union to membership in the American Federation of Labor, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., addressed the convention upon a factual account of the origin of the C. I. O., which was established by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, as a rebel and secessionist scheme to destroy democracy in the American Federation of Labor and establish a minority dictatorship.*

By request, we publish that portion of Mr. Green's address in which he discussed the development of the American Federation of Labor and compared its principles of democracy with the dictatorial scheme conceived and promoted by the C. I. O. Mr. Green said:

I bring to you the greetings of your fellow-workers, the millions and millions of splendid men and women affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In doing so, I know I am but interpreting the sympathy and the feeling of these splendid men and women towards the great cause you represent.

Each and every one of them is interested in the economic, social and industrial welfare. Their cause is your cause, and your cause is their cause.

We have found in the hard school of experience that we can lift their standards of life to a higher level than those of other groups. We have learned that there are some inexorable laws that operate.

Why, we cannot tell, we may not know, but it is a plain economic fact that the wages, hours and conditions of employment of both men and women may be lifted as a whole to a higher level only by the cooperation of various groups to improve their economic condition in accordance with sound and civilized requirements.

UNITY FORMERLY PREVAILED

I am happy indeed to meet you this morning. You have come here as representatives of the Textile Workers, and it is the beginning of a great new movement in your field. I place great importance upon this gathering. I attach great importance to it. I am satisfied that out of this meeting will come a new, stronger than ever before, unassailable, indestructible, organization of the Textile Workers of the United States of America.

I recall with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction that only a few years ago we were united, as a part of the great fatherhood and motherhood of labor, and we were doing our best to find a solution of the economic problems which confronted us.

Then came a change.

I cannot understand how any man can claim to be a real friend of Labor who would launch a movement that had for its purpose the division of the hosts of labor into warring, fighting camps.

NEED FOR LABOR SOLIDARITY

I began to work in the mines when I was just a boy. In those days, when I started to work in the mines, there were no school age requirements. Every young man or boy worked with his father in the coal mines. The first lesson that I learned was that the chief asset of organized labor was solidarity and unity.

Now, those who owned and managed industry had money and out of the industry they earned more money.

Labor had only its economic power and its economic strength.

So we were taught that great lesson that it was necessary to mobilize our economic strength, in order to combat the power of money, the power of finances owned and accumulated by those who owned and managed industry.

The struggle was to develop our economic power, so we could meet that great financial power.

DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE EVOLVED

And so we developed an organization policy designed to blend into one instrument the hosts of United States of America the working men and women who were willing to become organized, and to organize them in accordance with the realities of the situation, not in accordance with the particular idea or dream of some individual.

And so after fifty years of experience we evolved a trade union philosophy, and part of that was the development of the principles of democracy—democracy in the formulation of policies and the determination of administrative plans.

The whole movement was dictated by the majority of the people and by the desires of the majority became the law of the movement.

DEFEATED MINORITY FORMED DUAL MOVEMENT

That operated in a splendid way until 1935, when we held a convention in Atlantic City, and there we proceeded to determine the future policies of the American Federation of Labor in accordance with the expressed will of the majority in attendance at that convention.

After hours of debate, a group in attendance at that convention was defeated, and they themselves decided then and there to form a dual, rival, rebel movement in conflict with and in opposition to the American Federation of Labor.

Was that the way to settle administrative policies? Was that the way to settle questions that were of vital importance to the working men and women of the Nation?

Can any movement succeed if there is a minority in that movement which attempts to force upon the majority its will, its decrees and its law?

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE IS EQUITABLE

Our Nation is founded upon the fundamental principle of democracy. Any organization whether fraternal, religious, labor or otherwise, must and must rest upon that eternal principle.

If there is any one movement in America that appreciates and exalts and emphasizes the value of democracy, it is the American Federation of Labor.

We believe that men and women ought to be willing to accept the will of the majority, whatever that may be.

That does not mean that any man or woman need surrender conscientious, honest convictions, but when he, or that they are called upon to surrender their individuality, they have come to the parting of the ways.

They can fight for the expression of their opinions and their point of view and when the vote is taken let them abide by the decision of the majority.

They can, in accordance with the rules and principles of democracy, come back again to the Congress of Labor, if you please, and present their point of view.

FOURTH WILL OF THE MAJORITY

Many times the minority in one convention has become the majority in the next convention, and so on.

That is orderly procedure, and when you abandon that policy you create chaos and disturbance and division and hatred, because you cannot set aside the principles of democracy through force. You cannot succeed if you attempt to do that.

Now that is all that happened. A group in that convention refused to abide by the will of the majority in a convention of the American Federation of Labor in which they participated.

They were obligated by all the rules of fair play to abide by the decision of the majority when they were willing to submit the question at issue to that tribunal for decision.

Now, my friends, you have had a great price. Those employed in the textile industry in this country have paid a great price because of that attempt to set up a dual, rival, rebel movement in the United States and Canada. Many other workers have paid a great price.

The high standard of Labor was assailed, and we were weakened to that extent. Friends were made bitter enemies, communities divided, division ran straight through the great labor movement, and it has required the exercise of a great deal of patience and good judgment in dealing with the problems that so arose and the division that has been created within the ranks of labor.

LOOK ON A. F. OF L. IS OPEN

I have always felt that the wrong committed in 1935 must be corrected. I have always felt that the organized those who left the House of Labor come back home and take their places in the family circle, and be welcomed back.

We have kept the door wide open. It is still open. We will continue to keep it that way; and we will be standing in the doorway with an outstretched hand, ready to welcome all those who will come back.

There will be no penalties imposed and no questions asked. Simply come back home and take your places within the family of Labor, just as they were when they left, enjoying all of its rights and privileges.

UNITY MEANS ONE UNION

We cannot have unity in the ranks of labor and have two unions. One or the other must dissolve, one or the other must step aside.

We talk about the principle of unity, but what is the formula by which we find a solution? What is to be the remedy? We cannot find a remedy if there are two unions in the field endeavoring to function, because that means continual conflict and friction and disturbance, and we only have it when one or the other organization is dissatisfied with and refuses to fall into our solidified labor movement.

A. F. OF L. WILL NOT DISSOLVE

Shall the American Federation of Labor be dissolved? Is there any man or woman who has ever studied the labor movement and knows labor in America that would even suggest that the American Federation of Labor should be dissolved or go over to a rebel, rival movement?

Just think of it! Here we have functioned for almost three-quarters of a century. We have established ourselves as the traditional, substantial life of our nation.

We have passed beyond the experimental stage until we have now become an institution. You might as well try to dissolve religion, the church, fraternal organizations that have grown up, or the growth of the Golden Rule, as to dissolve institutions as the American Federation of Labor.

C. I. O. SHOULD LIQUIDATE

The only practical solution that can be offered is that the movement that was established by those who left the American Federation of Labor and formed a rival movement shall be dissolved and come back home, however firm they may be, or that these postponements giving "the C. I. O. an additional opportunity to break down A. F. of L. membership or secure recruits among the unorganized.

"It was proved that the National Labor Relations Board has declared bona fide trade union agreements entered into with employers null and void, and that Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, had held that the Board was in error and unjustified in its efforts to vacate such agreements.

"It was proved that in many instances when the A. F. of L. desired to have an agreement heard before the Board in its decision had refused to be present at the hearing.

"It was proved that a number of examiners had shown themselves wholly incompetent and unfit to serve in that capacity.

"It was shown that in many cases the Board had delayed decisions with unjustly, and in a prejudiced manner, the proof being the decisions that have been handed down by United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court itself."

Communists Are Public Enemies

Mr. Frey also attacked the activities of the Communists in their attempt to undermine American institutions and assailed the C. I. O. and its political adjunct, Labor's Non-Partisan League, for their persistent policy of disruption in the labor movement.

Asserting that the Communist party is energetically attempting to secure a measure of control within the membership of the A. F. of L. unions, and "seeks to destroy the American wage earner's faith in American institutions and in the policies of the American trade unionists," Mr. Frey declared that "it becomes necessary that we should defend our principles and policies by tirelessly and vigorously exposing the undercover, subtle and deceptive, as well as dangerous propaganda being carried on against us by the Communist-party and those others in our country who give it support."

Lewis Blocks Labor Peace

Citing the sincere attempts made by the American Federation of Labor to settle the controversy between the A. F. of L. and the rebel C. I. O., Mr. Frey said that a statement by John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., terminated further conferences with the A. F. of L. committee "blasted the hope of peace at this time between the two organizations," adding:

"Undoubtedly much of the membership of the C. I. O. desires to have a united trade union movement. Unquestionably many members of the A. F. of L. are strong in their desire to have an end to the division in the ranks of labor which has created so much confusion, so much ill feeling, and has given unfriendly employers the opportunity of taking full advantage of the situation.

"The major fundamental of the C. I. O. comes from the treasury of the United Mine Workers of America, and so long as this condition exists the chairman of the C. I. O. will be in a position to veto any proposition for labor unity which does not meet with his personal approval and personal ambition."

Frey Hits Labor Board; Biased Against A. F. of L., Favors the C. I. O. He Says

(Continued from Page 1)

these postponements giving "the C. I. O. an additional opportunity to break down A. F. of L. membership or secure recruits among the unorganized.

"It was proved that the National Labor Relations Board has declared bona fide trade union agreements entered into with employers null and void, and that Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, had held that the Board was in error and unjustified in its efforts to vacate such agreements.

"It was proved that in many instances when the A. F. of L. desired to have an agreement heard before the Board in its decision had refused to be present at the hearing.

"It was proved that a number of examiners had shown themselves wholly incompetent and unfit to serve in that capacity.

"It was shown that in many cases the Board had delayed decisions with unjustly, and in a prejudiced manner, the proof being the decisions that have been handed down by United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court itself."

Communists Are Public Enemies

Mr. Frey also attacked the activities of the Communists in their attempt to undermine American institutions and assailed the C. I. O. and its political adjunct, Labor's Non-Partisan League, for their persistent policy of disruption in the labor movement.

Asserting that the Communist party is energetically attempting to secure a measure of control within the membership of the A. F. of L. unions, and "seeks to destroy the American wage earner's faith in American institutions and in the policies of the American trade unionists," Mr. Frey declared that "it becomes necessary that we should defend our principles and policies by tirelessly and vigorously exposing the undercover, subtle and deceptive, as well as dangerous propaganda being carried on against us by the Communist-party and those others in our country who give it support."

Lewis Blocks Labor Peace

Citing the sincere attempts made by the American Federation of Labor to settle the controversy between the A. F. of L. and the rebel C. I. O., Mr. Frey said that a statement by John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., terminated further conferences with the A. F. of L. committee "blasted the hope of peace at this time between the two organizations," adding:

"Undoubtedly much of the membership of the C. I. O. desires to have a united trade union movement. Unquestionably many members of the A. F. of L. are strong in their desire to have an end to the division in the ranks of labor which has created so much confusion, so much ill feeling, and has given unfriendly employers the opportunity of taking full advantage of the situation.

"The major fundamental of the C. I. O. comes from the treasury of the United Mine Workers of America, and so long as this condition exists the chairman of the C. I. O. will be in a position to veto any proposition for labor unity which does not meet with his personal approval and personal ambition."

30-Cent Pay For Home Work Starts on Oct. 24

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Wage Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act, directed attention of home-work employers to the provision of the law which provides that beginning October 24, 1939, all industrial home workers must be paid a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour and overtime at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for all hours in excess of forty-two worked in any week.

Regulations on records to be kept by employers of industrial home workers, originally issued to expire on October 24, 1939, will continue in effect until repealed or modified by the Administrator.

Retail Clerks Win Philadelphia Ballot

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLWNS).—Local No. 1290, Retail Clerks International Protective Association, affiliated with the A. F. of L., by a two-to-one vote the sole right to bargain collectively for 1,200 employes of Strawbridge and Company, Philadelphia, in an election held by the National Labor Relations Board. The union polled 751 votes to 354 ballots for no union at all, which was the only alternative.

According to P. J. Marquis, international vice president of the union, the election is significant because a bona fide agreement already negotiated include sales people, cashiers, janitors, porters and service employees. Excluded employes are office workers, those in the building trades, elevator operators and restaurant help.

BOOT SHOP WORKERS IN BRITAIN WIN AGREEMENT

Contract Signed in London Includes Wage Increases, 40-Hour Week and Paid Vacations for Employes of 97 Firms.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The Shop Assistants' Union and the National Association of Wholesale Boot and Shoe Distributors of Great Britain signed an agreement at the British Ministry of Labor's request by the British Government's declaration of war against Germany, establishing minimum wages and conditions of employment for between 3,000 and 4,000 workers in the British wholesale boot and shoe distributing trade.

The agreement, covering 97 firms in England, Scotland and Wales, had been in negotiation for three months.

Minimum Rates

The Daily Herald, labor newspaper, gave the following account of the terms of the contract:

This agreement provides established minimum rates of wages for men from 16 to 23, for women from 16 to 24, holidays with pay, a 45-hour week, and a system of overtime payment.

It divides employees into two categories—the first being salesmen, cash-girls, packers, warehousemen and clerical staff; the second, porters, packers and unpackers, cleaners and general hands.

For the first category the London minima at 16 are 20s., at 17, 22s. for youths, and 17s. for girls. At 25 the male minimum is 60s., and the female minimum 36s. at 24.

In the second category rates for workers aged 16 to 20 are the same as for the first category, but the maximum for men at 25 is 55s. and 27s. for women at 24.

In every case provincial minima are 8s. below London rates.

Working Week

The normal working week is to be 45 hours. Overtime, which will operate after 48 hours, will be at the rate of time and a quarter for the first hour and a half for time off in lieu.

Six days' holiday with pay in addition to statutory holidays is established for every employee after six months' service.

A further six days can be given to employees with two years' service or more at the discretion of the employer.

First increases payable under the agreement will be paid in the week ending July 1. Full scales will come into operation not later than the week ending October 7.

Mr. Maurice Haun, for the union, and Mr. J. D. Skinner, for the employers, emphasized the necessity of firms at present outside bringing themselves within the scope of the agreement.

$24,499,000 NEW LOANS FOR LOW-COST HOUSING

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Loans totaling $24,499,000 for slum clearance and low-cost housing projects in seven cities were announced by Nathan Straus, United States Housing Authority Administrator. Included in the total is $4,000,000 for New York City which received $6,631,000 to finance a $7,369,000 project to house 1,326 families in the low-income groups.

Indiana Labor Bars Address by Mooney

Gary, Ind. (AFLWNS).—The committee of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, in session here, refused to permit Thomas J. Mooney to address the convention.

Harold Lafferty, a delegate from the Hod Carriers Union, declared that for many months Mooney had been an agent of the C. I. O. "He has been going around in Indiana making slurring remarks about the business agents of the A. F. of L.," Lafferty said. "I move that the invitation for him to address the convention be withdrawn."

The convention adopted the Lafferty motion by a large majority.

A. F. L. CONVENTION WILL ACT ON STATUS OF I. T. U.

Assessment Arrearage Is Still Unpaid; Executive Council Orders Last Per Capita Tax Check Returned.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said the International Typographical Union's last check for regular per capita taxes to the A. F. of L. had been returned to the union with automatic suspension following unless the arrearage of the special assessment of one cent per capita per month was paid.

The return of the check, Mr. Green said, was in conformity with a resolution adopted by the A. F. of L. Executive Council at the Council's Atlantic City meeting last August, which declared that if the International Typographical Union at its coming convention, or its executive board, failed to make provision for the payment of the assessment that the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor be directed to return the I. T. U.'s next per capita tax. Since the I. T. U. convention nor its executive board made provision for the payment of the assessment, the check was forwarded by A. F. of L. conventions of 1937 and 1938 to which the typographical organization work than the ordinary income of the Federation made possible.

The Associated Press reported Mr. Green as saying that the refusal of the A. F. of L. to receive and credit the I. T. U. per capita tax was not in itself a break in the formal relations between the union and the Federation. He intimated that the break might come at the Cincinnati convention.

Mr. Green explained that under the constitution and laws of the American Federation of Labor delegates from national and international unions are not entitled to seats in the A. F. of L. convention unless their dues and assessments are paid and that unions which refuse to pay their dues and assessments are automatically suspended from membership in the A. F. of L. Applying this rule to the I. T. U., Mr. Green said, the failure to pay the assessment in question meant that the I. T. U. "will be automatically suspended under the Federation rules and regulations" unless the assessments are paid at that time.

"Any further action beyond suspension," he added, "would have to be taken by the convention."

The delegates from the International Typographical Union were seated by the 1938 convention under a compromise arrangement based on the theory that the union would pay the assessment by the 1939 convention. It was understanding that unless such approval was forthcoming the delegates would not be seated in the 1939 convention.

The union has not paid the assessment, but at its recent convention at Fort Worth, Texas, voted to send delegates to the Cincinnati convention, which is the court of last resort in the government of the A. F. of L., with its decisions final.

LA FOLLETTE PROBERS PUSH CALIF. INQUIRY

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—It is not believed in labor circles here that the war situation will upset the inquiry which the Senate has long promised authorized the Senate Civil Liberties Committee to make in California into labor espionage practices in that area which have been set up to oppose the fundamental rights of workers to form unions and be protected in the exercise of their civil rights. It is understood that the committee investigators were already en route for the West Coast to resume their inquiry when the Associated Press dispatch and other organizations formed by employers to fight labor unions that the committee $50,000 to complete the investigations.

Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin is chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee. The other members are Senators Elbert D. Thomas of Utah and David I. Walsh of Massachusetts.

The inquiry in California will delve into migratory labor conditions and farm strikes. It is feared that increased demand for agricultural agreement will be signed in the week ending July 1. Full scales will come into operation not later than the week ending October 7.

Mr. Maurice Haun, for the union, and Mr. J. D. Skinner, for the employers, emphasized the necessity of firms at present outside bringing themselves within the scope of the agreement.

SHIP OPERATORS REJECT DOCK UNION'S DEMAND

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—The New York Shipping Association, which represents the steamship owners in negotiations with the International Longshoremen's Association affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, rejected the demands of the I. L. A. for wage increases and submitted a counter proposal to renew the present agreement for a year which calls for $1.05 an hour, $1.60 an hour for overtime, and a 44-hour week.

President Joseph P. Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association and his union delegates that met with the shipowners would take the counter proposal under consideration. The present agreement expires September 29.

Mr. Ryan also revealed that the employers' group agreed to the union's request to re-open the contract every six months if any organization raised regarding adjustment of wages.

EDITORIALS

The Nazi-Communist Conspiracy For Poland's Destruction

The despicable conspiracy between the Nazi government of Germany and the Communist government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to destroy and overthrow Poland and the contemptible support given by Communists in the United States to this use of force to subjugate a nation were strongly condemned by President Green of the American Federation of Labor in his address before the American Legion convention in Chicago.

Pointing out that for a considerable period another war in Europe seemed inevitable because of "the rise of dictators in European countries, the establishment of totalitarian states and the substitution of autocracy for democracy in the administration of governmental affairs," Mr. Green said:

"The preparations for war which were going on in the Nazi and Communist states, during the last two or three years, made it clear to all thinking and observing people that the clash was inevitable. The seizure of the neutral zone established in the Rhineland, by the Versailles treaty, the invasion of Austria, the subjugation of Czechoslovakia, the demand for the surrender of Danzig and the Polish Corridor—all taking place in consecutive order—revealed the determination of the German Dictator to destroy the independence of Poland and annex a large portion of it to the German territory.

"We were told by leaders of the Communist movement in the United States that an irreconcilable conflict existed between the philosophy of Nazism and that of Communism, and that no basis of accommodation could be established between them.

"Now, we learn that a secret agreement was reached between the dictators of Germany and Russia which provided for the partition of Poland. There was no clashing over political philosophies.

"The so-called dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of socialled national Socialism are the same. The dictators of both countries were brought together in accordance with a common purpose. They are comrades in arms robbing the helpless people of Poland of their homes and their liberties. They are guilty of launching a war which may mean the destruction of modern civilization.

"How contradictory is the position assumed by Communists in the United States! They now support Hitler's attack upon Poland, which only a short time ago they loudly denounced. They praise and approve the pact which Stalin and Hitler made after declaring a short time ago that it never could be made."

Organized Labor and the Communists

The influence of the American Federation of Labor in barring the Communists from affiliation with the international labor movement was forcefully described by President Green of the A. F. of L. in an address before the annual convention of the American Legion in Chicago.

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green said, "is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters located in Amsterdam, Holland. It is a Federation of the Trade Unions of Europe, North America, Central America and South America. Because only free, democratic Trade Unions, organized in countries where Labor is free, were eligible to membership in the International Federation of Trade Unions the so-called government-established and government-controlled unions of Italy, Germany and Russia were denied affiliation.

"At a Convention of this great Congress of Labor which was held at Zorich, Switzerland, on July 4-5, 1939, a resolution was introduced and supported by the delegates representing the British and French Trade Union movements which called for the acceptance of the Communist, Soviet (Red) Russian Trade Unions into membership in the International organization.

"The American Federation of Labor has never knowingly accepted Communists into membership. Because of our uncompromising opposition to Communism, and our refusal to accept Communists into membership of the American Federation of Labor, our representative joined with delegates from Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Luxemburg, Norway, Holland, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland in opposition to the admission of these Communist Soviet Russian Unions into affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

"The proposal was defeated. The vote of the representative of the American Federation of Labor proved to be decisive. We saved the situation. We saved and kept pure and intact the democratic principles of the International Federation of Trade Unions as a free, independent, democratic institution, free from the taint of Communism."

The representative of the American Federation of Labor to whom Mr. Green referred is Robert J. Watt, who, in addition to being the representative of the A. F. of L. at the Geneva meeting of the International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, having been elected to that important position in 1935 by practically the unanimous vote of the delegates from approximately sixty Governments who are members of the I. L. O.

Union Label Trades Department Reports Larger Field of Action

(Continued from Page 1)

previously noted, nevertheless commendable progress which is to be credited by reason of the great encouragement and incentive to organizing and activities be encouraged and considered in any program that is to guide us in the future if we are not to overvalue the present security and keep safely within the realm of realities.

OPTIMISTIC OVER BOTH GAINS AND PROSPECTS

"Quite regardless of how one may view our activities and achievements as herein set forth in greater detail, we feel confident that we no longer an adjunct to a cause or merely a movement in the general scheme of labor advancement. Today we represent a forward-looking, aggressive and intelligently constructive vital force. We have reached a point where we can radiate happy optimism over things accomplished and give substantial reason for so abiding faith in the movement and for a brighter day for days which are to come."

The report was submitted by the following members of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department: Matthew Woll, honorary president; Joseph Oberfell, first vice president; A. A. Myra, second vice president; Frank Duffy, third vice president; T. A. Rickert, fourth vice president; Claude M. Baker, fifth vice president; I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer.

MUSIC FESTIVAL BANS NON-UNION ORCHESTRA

Mayor La Guardia Substitutes N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra For Anti-Union Boston Group.

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—Officials of the American Federation of Musicians, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were informed that Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra would be substituted for the non-union Boston Symphony Orchestra as the principal orchestra to appear here for concerts on October 5 and 7.

Mayor LaGuardia said the substitution had been arranged after conferences with the representatives of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and with the men for the musicians union. The Boston festival is scheduled to start October 2 and last for one week.

Edward Canavan, assistant to James C. Petrillo, president and president of the American Federation of Musicians, announced prior to this decision that members of union musicians, including Paul Whiteman, Andres Kostelanetz and Fred Waring would be allowed to participate in the festival if the Boston Orchestra was the one scheduled to appear.

The fight of the union against the Boston Orchestra, the only major American symphony not employing non-union musicians, began 20 years ago because the will of the late

Remington-Rand Case Hearing Is Stopped

A. F. of L. Complaint Must Await Outcome of Injunction Suit.

Middletown, Conn. (AFLWNS).—Federal Judge Thomas W. Swan, in an order issued at his summer home in Guilford, Conn., abruptly ended a hearing here before a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board of charges of unfair practices brought against the Remington-Rand, Inc., by the Equipment Workers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

The union alleged that the Remington-Rand Company had dominated seven independent unions in Remington-Rand plants in Middletown and in Ilion, New York.

Judge Swan in his restraining order required the board to show cause why it should not be permanently enjoined from proceeding with the case on the grounds that it lacked jurisdiction. The show cause order is scheduled for argument before the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York on October 2.

Henry Lee Higginson, who founded the orchestra, provided $75,000 as long as his endowment was used the music written were not to be pirated. The Boston outfit was previously criticized by Mr. Canavan because "it imports its musicians from Europe and does not give American boys a chance."